

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

## **SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

# **VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB.**

## **NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

## **POUNDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,**

**Received up to 23rd May, 1878.**

## **POLITICAL.**

The *Malwa Akhbār* of the 17th May says that the relations between England and Russia are growing critical, and military preparations are being pushed on with vigour on both sides, but it is not likely that war will ultimately ensue. Whilst the English people were indifferent to the Eastern question, the Russians became proud and insolent. But now that all England is awake, Russia is sure to be frightened. True, in the event of war, Russia can provide sufficient men, but where is the money to come from? If the English Government were to levy a very small income-tax to meet the war charges, millions sterling would be easily collected. Moreover, Englishmen are such a proud people that if they have once made up their minds to do a thing they will do it, although it may cost them millions sterling. Sometime ago we saw it stated in an English newspaper that when the tide of feeling against Russia had just set in in England, a telegram reached England to the effect that the Russians had entered Constantinople. As soon as this news became public, a vast crowd of the English people,



consisting of nearly 60,000 men, assembled and repeatedly shouted "War against Russia." The English Government is collecting thousands of troops, and Russia must now be anxious how to preserve her honour. The late Turko-Russian war has quite exhausted the resources of Russia, and Russia has not yet been able to reduce Turkey to subjection. The insurrection in Roumelia is still going on, and skirmishes between the Turks and the Servian troops are also taking place on the frontier of Servia. For the last two months we have been hearing that peace has been concluded between Russia and the Porte, but the Turks have not yet even evacuated the fortresses in Bulgaria. The Porte has declared that he will remain neutral in case of war between England and Russia. True, Germany mediated between Russia and England, but the mere fact of her mediation does not warrant us in inferring that she is sure to espouse the cause of the Russian power in the event of war with England. Germany will have to think twice before she goes to war with England. Diplomacy is now very active between the Russian and the English Governments. It appears that Russia will settle the matter amicably with England by granting concessions, and by occupying only those tracts of the Turkish empire the occupation of which will be in no way prejudicial to English interests.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*, Allahabad, of the 19th May, publishes the petition which three Muhammadan gentlemen—*vis.*, Munshi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan, the proprietor of the *Qaisar-ul-Akhbār*; Mir Muhammad Husain, the Tahsildār of Handia, and Hāfiz Altaf Husain, the Kanūngo of Handia—sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, offering their services as volunteers, and praying to be attached as volunteers to the Expedition destined for Malta. They requested that they should be employed as clerks in the Expedition until they learnt military discipline. The reply of His Excellency the Viceroy, thank-



ing them for their loyal offer, and informing them that His Excellency cannot accede to their wishes, as all the posts, civil and military, have been filled up in the Expedition, is also published.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 18th May, adverting to the fact that Mr. Laing, Sir George Campbell, and Mr. Fawcett, have expressed their dislike in Parliament that Indian troops should be despatched to any place in Europe where there is an apprehension of war, remarks: It is a matter of regret that several good opportunities have been lost owing to the differences of opinion among the members of Parliament. We find Parliament divided even at the eleventh hour. If the present opportunity is also lost, no good opportunity is likely to recur. It is very good policy on the part of the Government of India to utilize the services of native troops on the occasion of war in Europe. For the last twenty years the native troops have not taken part in any great war. The China, Abyssinian, and Bhutan wars were small affairs. The present is a fit opportunity to call upon the Pathans, the Rajputs, and the Sikhs to exhibit their valour and bravery in the field. We hope that in the event of war with Russia the native troops will be allowed to take a part in it.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th May says that there are many Brahmins and Kshatrias among the native troops that have been lately sent to Malta. The Hindu religion strictly forbids a sea-faring voyage. An orthodox Hindu will prefer death to crossing the sea. But at present the state of affairs is just the reverse of this. Those native soldiers who have not been sent to the Mediterranean with the Indian expeditionary force are uneasy at heart, and are anxiously waiting for the day when they will receive orders to start for the Mediterranean. Here the question arises, why are the Hindus so

Circulation,  
60 copies.



eager to go to Europe in spite of their religious prejudices? The principal cause of this eagerness on their part is that the natives very much love the English Government. For the sake of the Government they are willing to act in opposition to the dictates of their religion, which every man holds dearer than his life. The English administration is excellent. Peace reigns in the country. Every man is happy and contented, as is the wish of the Empress of India, high Government officers, and the British public. True, some subordinate officers oppress the people without the knowledge of the superior officers, and the ignorant public is sometimes misled into the belief that the illegal acts of these unworthy and inexperienced officers are committed with the consent of the Government. It can never be the wish of the Government that its subjects should be oppressed. If the subordinate officers had also acted with kindness and justice towards the people, the loyalty of the people towards the Government would have been much stronger than it is at present. Our fellow-countrymen, you are a very good people, because you are the well-wishers of your sovereign; your loyalty is now about to be put to the test. You have already given proof of your loyalty on several occasions. You should always continue firm in your loyalty, so that whenever an occasion again arises for its trial, it may not be found wanting in the least. Don't take any heed of the unjust acts which some subordinate officers sometimes foolishly commit. They will some day be punished for their misdeeds. You foolish officers who oppress the people, abstain from committing evil deeds, and thus do not foolishly win a bad name for the Government of Her Majesty. You should love the people just as the high officers do. High officers, you have already done much for us, and are still doing. Now it is our earnest prayer that you should appoint good men to rule over us, and that you should give no opportunity to hot-headed and ill-tempered officers to oppress us.



The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 21st May publishes the first part of the 12th letter which its correspondent at Calcutta has received from his friend at Constantinople who is a Turk. The writer begins by saying that since Russia and England are engaged in making their military preparations, the question of war between the two powers is the principal topic of conversation at Constantinople. The presence of the British squadron in the Sea of Marmora and the detention of the Russian army at San Stefano indicate the possibility of an outbreak of war between England and Russia. In regard to the Russian troops now stationed in Roumelia and San Stefano, the writer remarks that the soldiers are so weak that it appears as if they were drawn from among the lowest classes of the population that do not get a sufficient quantity of food to eat. A large portion of the best Russian troops perished in the late Russo-Turkish war. There is therefore good reason to believe that Russia has now a very small number of good soldiers at her command. The Czar has called back to Russia the troops that served at Plevna, the Balkans, &c., in the late campaign, in order to give them rest, and has conferred medals and honours upon each regiment. In the event of a war with England, it is very likely that the troops now at San Stefano will be displaced by the victorious troops of the late campaign. The writer then proceeds to observe that it appears from the extracts from Indian newspapers published in Turkish newspapers, that since the fall of Plevna the natives of India entertain a very high idea of Russian valour and bravery. Judging from the tone of some of the articles in question, we would not be surprised if in case of an invasion of India by the Russians some natives whose sympathies are with the Russians welcome the assailants. Some natives seem to believe that the Russians are the bravest people on the face of the earth. But their belief is utterly unfounded. The writer would advise the natives to abandon

Circulation,  
500 copies.



such ideas. Such ideas are very mischievous in their tendency; they cause disaffection towards the rulers. The natives of India ought not to believe that the Porte has been completely overpowered and crushed by Russia, and that the Turks are now unable to do anything. The writer says that the victory which the Russians have gained is due to Russian intrigue rather than Russian bravery. He argues that the faithlessness of some Turkish officers led to the discomfiture of the Porte. The writer quotes a story as an instance of faithlessness on the part of Abdul Karim Pasha when he was the commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Bulgaria and on the Danube. When the Russians had not crossed the Danube, the Czar was once inspecting his forces on the other bank of the river. The Turkish artillerymen on this bank of the river perceiving the Czar, asked permission of Abdul Karim Pasha to blow away the Czar. But Abdul Karim Pasha said that it was perfectly useless to kill the Czar, because the Czar would be succeeded by his son. Hobart Pasha, the commander of the Turkish fleet, was also present on the spot at the time. He told Abdul Karim Pasha not to let slip the present opportunity. But Abdul Karim would not consent, and a sharp altercation of words ensued between the two officers. Hobart Pasha brought the matter to the notice of the Sultan, and Reouf Pasha was immediately sent from Constantinople to take the command of the army from Abdul Karim Pasha if the latter was thought guilty of conspiring with the enemy. But Reouf Pasha proved more careless than Abdul Karim Pasha. The misfortunes of the Porte are but the result of the faithlessness of its own officers. The writer then argues that the Sultan has concluded peace with Russia as a matter of policy, to avert further misfortunes. But the treaty of peace cannot last long. There can be no real friendship between the Russians and the Turks. The Russian and Turkish armies lie encamped before Constantinople in front of each other. The Turks are allowed to



visit the Russian camp, and the Russians to visit Constantinople. But quarrels between the Russians and the Turks are of every-day occurrence. The truth is that the Turks bear an inveterate enmity towards the Russians, but they are at present kept in check by the orders of the Porte. A strong popular feeling against the Russians prevails at Constantinople. The Turks say that if they fail in expelling the Russians from Turkey they will make over the whole country to England, but they will not allow a foot of their land to remain in the possession of their old enemy. Muhammad Ali Pasha and Ahmad Khaliq Pasha are engaged in repairing and strengthening the fortifications of Constantinople. Ghazi Ahmad Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army encamped in front of the Russian troops at San Stefano. The Sultan has appointed Ghazi Osman Pasha as his chief councillor. The writer then describes with what respect and veneration Ghazi Osman Pasha is treated by the people at Constantinople, and gives a pretty detailed account of his honourable reception at St. Petersburg.

#### NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Mashr-i-Qaisar* of the 19th May, writing from Sirohi, gives a brief account of the darbar held at Sirohi on the 28th April by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana to confer a banner on His Highness the Maha Rao of Sirohi in honour of the assumption of the Imperial title by Her Majesty.

The Sirohi State.

In reference to Munshi Na'mat Ali, the prime minister of the Sirohi State, the writer observes that he has long held the office of prime minister in the State. He was held in great respect by the late Maha Rao of Sirohi. Even now he manages all the affairs of the State. All the European officers are satisfied with his work. But there is one popular complaint against him: he appoints only his relatives and friends to high offices in the State—as, for instance, tahsildars, kotwals, &c.

Circulation,  
215 copies.



His Highness the Maha Rao of Sirohi is not extravagant like the other native chiefs of India. He is not fond of dancing parties or manly sports. Neither does he take any interest in reading or writing. He passes all his time in his palace. He is a very corpulent man, he cannot ride on horseback.

The writer then quotes an instance of the curious way in which justice is administered in the State. At a place about ten or twelve miles from Sirohi, a man of the Mena tribe committed adultery with the wife of another man of the same tribe. The latter killed both his wife and the man who outraged her. Then the relatives of the latter man killed two or three friends of the former. The officers of the State went to the scene of action and endeavoured to reconcile both the parties to each other. But the parties did not listen to the advice of the State officers, and on this the State officers have given written permission to both the parties to fight as they please. The quarrel is going on between the parties, and several men belonging to each of them have been killed; but the Sirohi darbar does not interfere.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Panjabi Athor* of the 18th May, in its correspondence columns, states that it has been proclaimed that octroi duties will be levied in the cantonments at Peshawar. Muharrirs and chaprassis have been appointed from the 10th May for the levy of octroi duties. Rumour is current that the *chaukidari* tax will also be continued. It is even now being raised. There seems to be no reason why both the octroi duties and the *chaukidari* tax should be levied in the cantonments at Peshawar. At present there exist three taxes in the cantonments at Peshawar, viz., the *chaukidari* tax, the octroi duties, and the license tax. We hope that the octroi duties will yield a suitable income. A portion of the proceeds of the octroi duties



should be expended on the improvement of the bazar and drains.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 18th May, says that the scheme about the withdrawal of the higher civil powers from assistant commissioners and extra assistant commissioners may be working satis-

Circulation,  
200 copies.

factorily in the small districts in the Panjab. But in a large district like Amritsar it has been the source of considerable inconvenience to the public. Accordingly the deputy commissioner has applied to the Government for the investment of Pandit Bihari Lal, extra assistant commissioner, with full civil powers. The commissioner has also supported the proposal of the deputy commissioner.

The same paper complains of the prevalence of cruelty to animals at Amritsar. The drivers of hackney carriages cruelly beat their horses in utter disregard of the orders of the municipal committee, and section 34 of Act V of 1861. Section 34 of the said Act should be strictly enforced to put a stop to this nuisance.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 20th May says that it is rumoured that some time ago a subordinate judge, whose name it is not proper to make public, was charged with taking a bribe. The case was brought to the notice of the High Court. But the High Court wisely refrained from instituting an enquiry into the case, on the ground that if investigations were made on such charges being preferred, the Government officers will find it impossible to perform their duties. In that case any litigant who loses his case may, if he is not a conscientious man, charge the court with taking a bribe from the other party.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

In regard to the above, the *Nasim-i-Agra* remarks that the opinion of the High Court is based on foresight and wis-



dom. We advise the native officers in a friendly way not to commit any ignoble act, so that they may not be the cause of casting a slur upon the honesty of their brethren, or rather of the whole native community. It is a matter of regret that any native officer should be guilty of an unworthy act. As far as we are able to judge of the conduct of our educated youths, we don't think that any of them will ever be guilty of an unworthy act of this kind.

Circulation,  
625 copies.

The *Khair Khwah Panjab*, Gujranwalla, of the 18th May, says that when an officer finds that certain suggestions for the guidance of district officers, any number of the men of his *amla* have formed a combination among themselves and conceal the faults of and support each other, and therefore thinks it necessary in the interests of the public service to transfer them to other places, he should transfer the whole body of them to different places. If only some of them are transferred and the others are retained, the latter will defeat by their evil designs the good object which the officer had in view by their transfers.

An officer may employ any one of his office hands—whether the superintendent of the office, the *ahlmad*, or the *misl khwán* whom he trusts—on the duties of *peshkar*. But if the *peshkar* is in any way interested in any class of papers, he should not be allowed to personally submit those papers. As, for instance, suppose the man who acts as *peshkar* is by virtue of his office interested in the work done in the Public Works Department of the district. He should not be allowed to perform the duties of *peshkar* in the submission of the papers belonging to the Public Works Department.

When a criminal is fined by the court and does not pay the fine, the *muharrir* realizes the fine by the sale of the property of the criminal. But if the criminal has no property, the *muharrir* reports the fact to the court, and on the authority of his report the *misl* is deposited. The reports



of this kind should be strictly checked, and not readily accepted. If those misls that have already been deposited on the authority of such reports were got out from the old records, and an enquiry were made into the truth of those reports, the enquiry would not be wholly useless. In some cases the muharrirs may have realized the fines from the property of the criminals, appropriated the proceeds to their own use, and reported the criminals to be paupers.

At the same time the case of Mir Shahamat Ali, the muharrir of the Judicial Court at Sialkot, teaches us a lesson that no man should be employed as a muharrir of the Judicial Court in a district where his relatives hold high posts in the public service.

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th May, referring to the

Circulation,  
60 copies.

The case of Mr. J. W. Salt, assistant station-master, Agra, Rajputana Railway, who has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by H. G. Keene, Esq., the Sessions Judge of Agra, for violently beating his two native servants, says that the Sessions Judge of Agra has passed a very just judgment in this case. If all officers were to dispense justice in this way, no native would have any ground of complaint against the English Government.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Akola Urdu Akhbār* of the 18th May urges the need

Circulation,  
100 copies.

of the construction of a railroad from Ellichpur to Umraoti. Until the railroad is constructed, police *chaukis* should be established all along the road between Ellichpur and Umraoti at every two or three miles. The Government should pay half the cost of the maintenance of the *chaukis*, and the other half should be realized from the public by levying tolls upon the men who frequent the road. Such *chaukis* should be also established along the roads from

Circulation,  
60 copies.



Umraoti to Kholapur, from Akola to Washim, and from Washim to Angoli.

Circulation,  
525 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 18th May,

The harlots live in *muhallas*, in Gujranwala, which is a nuisance.

writing from Gujranwala, among several items of local news, states that at Gujranwala harlots have their houses in *muhallas*, which is a source of great inconvenience to the respectable inhabitants of those *muhallas*. The municipal committee should remedy this nuisance.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the

The need of establishing a charitable dispensary at Kholapur, Berar.

18th May thanks the Government officers for establishing a post-office at Kholapur, Berar, at its suggestion, and urges the need of also establishing a charitable dispensary in that town.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 20th May publishes an article,

The need of female education among the natives.

communicated by a correspondent, on the need of female education among the natives. The writer, addressing himself to Hindu women, says that there can be no progress among the natives without the education of women. The introduction of good customs like widow marriage, and the abolition of bad customs like early marriage, infanticide, polygamy, &c., among the natives are impossible without the spread of female education. The writer points out that female education was not unknown among the ancient Hindus, and mentions the names of several educated Hindu ladies of past time. The Hindu girls in these provinces should attend female schools, just as is the case in Bengal.

Circulation,  
60 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār* of the 15th May, after referring to

The dearth of grain in Kumaun and Garhwal.

the rates of wheat as they stood on the 15th April in the North-Western Provinces, says that the rate of wheat on that day was only 8½ seers the rupee in Kumaun and 9 seers the rupee in Garhwal.



The Government officers should enquire into the cause of the dearth in these two districts.

The proprietor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* press advertizes the press for sale in the issue of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* owing to 18th May. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* is one of the leading vernacular newspapers of Upper India. It is a bi-weekly paper, and is published at Lahore. The circulation of the paper is 525 copies. In the issue of the 21st May the proprietor gives a history of his press and shows how rapidly the press has flourished within a short period. The press was established and the paper started in August, 1875. The proprietor had no capital whatever, and started the press by borrowing. The proprietor finds that, in the face of Act IX of 1878, he cannot conscientiously and independently perform his duties as an editor. He says that the object of Act IX of 1878 is that no vernacular newspaper should criticise the acts of public servants, by which only European officers are meant, as is evident from the speeches delivered in the Vice-regal Legislative Council at the time of the introduction of the Vernacular Press Bill. The Act seeks to secure this object in such a strict way that it does not permit the publication of even true criticism on the conduct of European officers. We thought over the question for one month whether we should close the press or not, and then we consulted forty-five or forty-six friends on the subject. They have returned a unanimous verdict in favour of closing the press, with the exception of only two dissenting voices. Even if the Government denies it to be the object of the Vernacular Press Act to stop all criticism on the acts of European officers, it does not matter, because such conduct is but natural on the part of politicians who call cunning fabrications or pretexts white falsehood, and white falsehood policy. It is always our duty to obey the orders of the Government. But it is not right on our part to act dishonestly towards the

Circulation,  
525 copies.

Circulation  
525 copies



people whilst obeying the orders of the Government. Nothing can be worse than that a man should pursue a trade, which he cannot independently and conscientiously carry on, for the sake of mere pecuniary gain. We have had to give up the idea of publishing an account of our journey in Multan and the Debrajat simply because in doing so we would be obliged to expose the improper or illegal acts of a European officer, which is opposed to the wishes of the Government. The *Rahbar-i-Hind* cannot now freely point out the defects of the proceedings of European officers, from which good would accrue both to the Government and the public. It is ashamed to make itself a collection of stories or false statements.

The proprietor then publishes a list of those gentlemen who subsidized to his paper, and to whom he accordingly owes gratitude.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Devar Samachar* of the 19th May and the *Krit Dhara* of the 20th May publish the proceedings of the meeting which was held at Puna on the 11th idem to consider the question of encouraging the composition of new useful works in Marathi. The meeting was held under the auspices of Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, the joint Judge of Nasik, and Rao Bahadur Mahadeva Gobind Ranre, the Subordinate Judge of Nasik. Many respectable and educated native gentlemen and the editors of Marathi journals were present at the meeting. A committee was appointed at the meeting. The committee will receive new useful books written in Marathi by native authors, and publish at its expense those books which are approved by it. Printed copies of books will be supplied to subscribers, whose number already amounts to 300. Each subscriber will have to pay Rs 5 a year.



# LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	May 20th 1878.	90 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	" 14th "	100 "
3	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" 19th "	254 copies (including
4	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 18th & 21st "	copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 18th "	50 copies.
6	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 18th "	135 "
7	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	400 copies (including 200
8	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	250 copies.
10	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	150 "
11	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	430 "
12	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	125 "
13	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	300 "
14	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	275 "
15	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	625 "
16	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	549 copies (including 50
17	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	copies taken by Govt.)
18	<i>Asbab-i-Alam</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English	Bi-weekly	" 17th "	50 copies.



*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Date.	QIRCULATION.
18	Lank-i-Makhs	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	May 17th	90 copies.
19	Lawrence's Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	21st	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
20	Mahad Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Ditto	17th	110 copies.
21	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	13th	215 copies.
22	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	19th	200 copies.
23	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	17th	150 copies.
24	Misra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	20th	240 copies.
25	Mukhid-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	14th	120 copies.
26	Muraqai-Tahrir	Lucknow	Ditto	Bi-monthly	15th	90 copies.
27	Naiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	9th	300 copies.
28	Naim-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	20th to 23rd	100 copies.
29	Naim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	20th	40 copies.
30	Naim-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	18th	800 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
31	Qadh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	20th to 23rd	400 copies.
32	Qadh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	21st	200 copies.
33	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	19th	240 copies.
34	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	20th	50 "
35	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	19th	100 "
36	Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	19th	525 "
37	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	19th & 21st	525 "



38	Rohilkhand Akhbār	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	...	18th	"	195	"
39	Sadiq-ul-Akhbār	...	Bhawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	13th	"	160	"
40	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	18th	"	200	"
41	Shafih-ul-Sudār	...	Lahore	...	Arabic	...	Monthly	...	...	15th	"	100 copies (including 20 copies taken by Govt.)	"
42	Shola-i-Tur	...	Cawnpore	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	...	21st	"	275 copies.	"
43	Shubha Chintak	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	...	20th	"	150	"
44	Sir Panch Hind	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	...	19th	"	100	"
45	Tohfah-i-Kashmir	...	Jammu	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	15th	"	250 copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir.)	"
46	Umdat-ul-Akhbār	...	Fatehgarh	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	"	"	120 copies.	"
47	Urdu Akhbār	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	16th	"	60	"
48	Urdu Akhbār	...	Akola	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	...	April 6th, & May 18th, 1878.	"	150	"
49	Urdu Akhbār (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	...	"	"	100	"
50	Vakt-i-Hindustan	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	May 18th 1878.	"	260	"
51	Vrit Dhar	...	Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	...	"	"	175	"

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 27th May, 1878.

PRIYA DAS,  
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



